

## NEW AFRICAN GEOMETRIDÆ.

BY LOUIS B. PROUT, F.E.S.

## SUBFAM. OENOCHROMINÆ.

1. *Cartaletis libyssa natalensis* subsp. nov.

Abdomen with the white spots smaller than in *l. libyssa*, *l. monteironis*, and *l. ethelinda*, the black area which separates the dorsal and lateral rows broader than their diameter. Ground-colour slightly deeper than in *l. libyssa*.

*Forewing* with the black border on an average broader, its proximal edge very gently and almost evenly curved, or sometimes slightly bent about M<sup>1</sup> (never with the strong bend in front of M<sup>2</sup> which is so frequent in the other forms named); the contained white spots generally somewhat smaller, **the last one** (behind M<sup>2</sup>) **nearly always wanting** (if present, quite rudimentary).\*—*Hindwing* with the black border generally widened.

Griqualand to Pondoland. Type ♂, Durban (G. F. Leigh), in coll. Tring Museum.

This form has stood in the British Museum collection as *libyssa* and has consequently been mentioned under that name by Rogers, *Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.* 1908, p. 522, as "the well-known south-eastern species." Hopffer, however, described and figured the species from Mozambique, and his form inhabits German East Africa, Zanzibar, etc., differing only from the form *monteironis* Druce in its deeper colour. The new form similarly differs only from *concolor* Warr. in its deeper colour, and it is not impossible that we are dealing with two species—*libyssa* = *monteironis* = *ethelinda* and *concolor* = *natalensis*. Warren labelled this Natal form *rubra*, but I have departed from my usual practice of adopting an available MS. name, inasmuch as the reddest race in the collective species (or group) is *ethelinda* Kirby, from Nyassaland.

## SUBFAM. HEMITHEINÆ.

2. *Prasinocyma tranquilla* spec. nov.

♂, 22 mm.; ♀, 26 mm. Face and palpus light red-brown; palpus in ♂ scarcely longer than diameter of eye, in ♀ fully one-and-a-half times as long, with third joint little elongate. Vertex narrowly white; occiput green. Thorax above green, beneath whitish; abdomen mostly whitish. Hindtibia in ♂ not dilated.

*Forewing* with SC<sup>1</sup> anastomosing with C; smooth, uniform malachite green, without white irroration or strigulation; costal edge narrowly pale ochreous; cell-dot very faintly indicated in darker green; fringe green proximally, white distally.—*Hindwing* with termen smooth, rounded, tornus not produced; concolorous with forewing, at base of costa more whitish; cell-dot as on forewing or scarcely indicated; fringe as on forewing.

\* It is curious that Hopffer's figure (of *libyssa* name-type) does not show this spot, but it is mentioned in his description; it is generally well developed in this and the nearly allied races.

Both wings beneath slightly paler, the posterior half of forewing inclining to whitish.

Diredaua, N.W. of Harar, 1914 (G. Kristensen). A long series, mostly ♂♂, in coll. Tring Museum.

The shade of green—almost identical with that of the forewing of *Rhadinomphax divincta* Walk.—distinguishes this species at a glance from its allies.

### 3. *Pseudhemitheia exomila* spec. nov.

♂, 24 mm. Face and palpus red. Vertex narrowly white; occiput green. Antenna with minute ciliation, less than half as long as diameter of shaft. Thorax and abdomen greenish above, whitish beneath; crests scarcely developed. Hindtibia with all spurs.

*Forewing* with apex very slightly produced, termen little oblique anteriorly, slightly gibbous in middle, oblique posteriorly; SC<sup>1</sup> connate or shortly stalked, anastomosing at a point with C; dull olive green, slightly irrorated with white; costal edge narrowly ochreous; a thick lunulate-dentate white postmedian line from near costa at nearly three-fourths, incurved between the radials and between M<sup>1</sup> and SM<sup>2</sup>, the outward teeth at R<sup>3</sup> and M<sup>1</sup> strong; fringe concolorous. —*Hindwing* with termen gibbous, slightly bent at R<sup>3</sup>, but not at R<sup>1</sup>; C closely approximated to SC for a short distance beyond the point of anastomosis; postmedian line as on forewing.

Underside whitish, shaded (especially on the forewing) with olive, the forewing with the costal region and both wings with the fringe deeper olive, the forewing with slight indications of the white postmedian line, proximally to which the olive shading is rather strong.

Bitye, Ja River, Cameroons, 2,000 ft., September—November 1911 (G. L. Bates). Type in coll. Tring Museum. Paratype (wet season, without date) in coll. Joicey, considerably rubbed, but with the postmedian line evidently rather less thick.

Quite aberrant in the presence of the median spurs and in several minor characters, but clearly belonging to the *Hemitheia* group and best referred for the present to *Pseudhemitheia*, on account of the minute palpus.

## SUBFAM. STERRHINAE.

### 4. *Somatina probleptica* spec. nov.

♂ ♀, 30–31 mm. Face black, narrowly white below. Palpus short, white above and on outer side brown with a few black scales. Antenna in ♂ dentate, with fascicles of longish cilia, in ♀ minutely ciliated. Vertex, thorax, and abdomen white; abdomen in ♂ rather elongate. Hindtibia in ♂ rather strongly dilated, a strong tuft of pale yellowish hairs from femoro-tibial joint, tarsus abbreviated (its extremity lost).

Wings shaped as in *figurata* Warr. (Nov. Zool. iv. 61).

*Forewing* with areole single in both the examples,\* SC<sup>5</sup> arising from extremity of areole (♀) or barely stalked (♂); white, without the grey irroration of *figurata*; lines grey, not very strong; antemedian almost obsolete, somewhat curved and sinuous, marked between SM<sup>2</sup> and hindmargin by two or three black

\* Cf. Nov. Zool. xxii. 328.

scales; cell-mark brown, tripartite, somewhat interruptedly edged with silvery. the anterior element (at and beyond apex of arcole) crescentic, the posterior (at hinder angle of cell) round, almost completely silver-ringed, the distal (on  $R^2$ ) smaller; median and postmedian lines formed nearly as in *figurata*, the teeth smaller; proximal submarginal spots between  $R^2$  and hindmargin rather strong, distal small; terminal line very fine, black, thickened into conspicuous black dots between most of the veins.—*Hindwing* without first line; cell-mark pale brown, silver-edged except in front, reaching from  $R^1$  to  $M^1$ , its proximal edge slightly sinuate anteriorly, its distal gradually projecting to  $R^2$ , then sharply retracted; markings of outer half corresponding to those of forewing.

Underside white, with the markings scarcely discernible.

N. Nigeria: Bauchi Province, Panyam, 1910 (G. T. Fox), type ♂; Baro, September 11, 1910 (Scott Macfie), paratype ♀. Both in coll. Brit. Mus.

##### 5. *Somatina virginalis* spec. nov.

♂ ♀. Superficially scarcely, if at all, distinguishable from *vestalis* Butl. (*Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (4) xvi. 419), from Natal and the Cape. ♂ hindtibia strongly dilated, with a dense hair-pencil, spurs wanting, tarsus greatly abbreviated (in *vestalis* the ♂ hindtibia is not dilated and bears a pair of well-developed spurs and the hindtarsus is fully developed).

*Forewing* with the dark distal cloudings between the radials, which in *vestalis* are often (though not invariably) well developed, weak or wanting.—*Hindwing* usually with the discal patch continued (often without narrowing) to the abdominal margin, whereas in *vestalis* it is only connected with the abdominal margin by a single line.

Entebbe, Uganda. Type in coll. Tring Museum.

More widely distributed than its twin species, occurring in Sierra Leone, Congo, Angola, Unyoro, British and German East Africa, Nyassaland. The range of the two overlaps, for I have before me a single ♂ of *vestalis* collected by Dr. Ansoerge in Kavirondo (Makombi).

##### 6. *Problepsis digammata* Kirby.

*Problepsis digammata* W. F. Kirby, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (6) xviii. 396 (1896) (nom. nov.).  
*Argyris latonaria* var. Walk., *List Lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* xxiii. 807 (1861) (nec. Guen.).

Face black above, white below. Vertex white. Antenna in ♂ with short pectinations, commencing as mere teeth, becoming at longest less than twice diameter of shaft, all surmounted with long ciliation; in ♀ shortly ciliated. Collar tinged with ochreous. Thorax and abdomen white. Foreleg slightly infuscated on inner side: hindtibia in ♂ rather long, moderately thickened, tarsus strongly abbreviated (less than one-fourth tibia).

*Forewing* white; discal ocellus long and narrow, closed posteriorly (just behind  $M^2$ ), open anteriorly (at  $R^2$ ), its proximal side (that on DC) joined anteriorly to a supplementary mark which runs outward along  $R^1$  for about 3 mm.; the outlines of these markings fuscous, mixed with metallic silvery, a filling-in of ochre-yellow between base of  $R^2$  and  $M^2$  and in the longitudinal streak of  $R^1$ ; a faint grey line from ocellus to hindmargin; postmedian line brownish grey, somewhat wavy, a little incurved between  $M^1$  and  $SM^2$ , sharply

angled on  $R^1$ , becoming oblique inward anteriorly, but here usually weak or obsolescent; double subterminal line grey, rather weak, the proximal more or less broken into spots, course similar to that of postmedian but with the angle at  $R^1$  less strong; terminal line fine, continuous; fringe white, with slightly smoky central and distal lines (sometimes with their interspace also somewhat smoky).—*Hindwing* marked almost as in *aegretta* Feld., but without proximal line.

Underside white; costal edge of forewing tinged with ochreous.

Natal, common, the type ♂ from Durban, in coll. Brit. Mus., ex coll. Guentzius. Also from British East Africa, Pemba Island, Zanzibar, East Griqualand, Uganda, Sierra Leone, etc.

Probably the commonest African species of the genus, though only hitherto made known through Walker's very brief description. Misidentified by Warren as *aegretta*, the true *aegretta* being his *digammata* as published, though his earlier manuscript, used by Kirby, had applied the name *digammata* to the present species.

#### 7. *Problepsis similinotata* spce. nov.

♂, 34–38 mm. Extremely like the preceding, of which nearly the whole description is applicable. Face less clear white (more fuscous-mixed) in lower part. Antennal pectinations rudimentary throughout.

*Forewing* with the discal mark broader, its outer side being farther from cell and nearly or quite connected by some ochre-yellow shading with the end of the longitudinal streak of  $R^1$  (the general contour thus more recalling that of *merocaria* Saalm., *Lep. Madag.* 218. t. 5. f. 67); postmedian line stronger, rather brighter ochreous; proximal subterminal spots thickened between the radials and between  $M^2$  and  $SM^2$ .

Upper Congo: Yakusu, May 1900, type; Bopoto, May 1903. Both in coll. Tring Museum, collected by Rev. Kenred Smith.

A ♀ from Ogruga, River Niger, with terminal line obsolete, probably also belongs here, though rather smaller than would be expected for that sex (scarcely 34 mm.).

#### 8. *Problepsis aegretta insculpta* subsp. nov.

♂, 42 mm.; ♀, 46 mm. Larger than *aegretta* Feld. (*Reise Novara, Lep. Het.* t. 128. f. 14), from South Africa, all the markings stronger.

*Forewing* with the outlines of the ocellus complete, olivaceous brownish, edged proximally from SC to M with black.—*Hindwing* with the proximal and distal sides of the silvery cell-mark connected along the base of  $R^2$  by a silver streak.

Esearpment, British East Africa, 6,500–9,000 ft., March 1901, ♂ type; January 1901, ♀ (W. Doherty). Also a slightly worn example from Toro, Uganda, January 1902 (F. J. Jackson). All in coll. Tring Museum.

Probably Guenée's *latonaria* (*Spec. Gén. Lép.* x. 14) was a worn ♀ of *aegretta*, which varies in the direction of weakened markings even when in fine condition; his name would take priority.

9. *Problepsis flavistigma dilatistigma* subsp. nov.

♂ ♀, 45–50 mm. Larger than *flavistigma flavistigma* Swinh. (*Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond.* 1904, p. 564), from Sierra Leone. Hindwing with termen rather more regularly rounded, ocellus expanding behind M and R<sup>1</sup>, measuring 2 mm. at M<sup>1</sup> (in *f. flavistigma* 1 mm.).

Escarpment, British East Africa, 6,500–9,000 ft., October—November 1900, January 1901 (W. Doherty), ♂ type, another ♂, 3 ♀♀ in coll. Tring Museum, all with the lines feebly expressed, terminal line wanting; also a more strongly marked example from Nairobi. Here belongs also Swinhoe's second ♂ (*loc. cit.*).

Might be mistaken at first glance for a weakly marked form of *aegetta*, which, however, was taken in the same locality in a very strongly marked form (see *supra*). Distinguishable by the rather longer antennal pectinations (about four times the diameter of shaft, in *aegetta* nearly three times), longer tarsus (two-thirds tibia, in *aegetta* scarcely one-half), blacker face (lower half whitish in *aegetta*), position of median line of forewing (well beyond the discal mark instead of running to it) and almost entire absence of silvery scales at abdominal margin of hindwing. Possibly both *flavistigma* and *dilatistigma* are forms of *ochripicta* Warr (*Nov. Zool.* viii. 10), from St. Thomé, of which I know only the type ♂, with shorter, weaker ocelli (not crossing R<sup>2</sup>) and median line more distally placed (on forewing midway between ocellus and postmedian, on hindwing just beyond ocellus (in *flavistigma* crossing it)). The "Sierra Leone" example cited by Warren (*loc. cit.*) must certainly have been the British Museum specimen (acquired in 1899), which later served as Swinhoe's type of *flavistigma*, for no such specimen exists in the Tring Museum.

10. *Anacosymbia chrysoparalias* spec. nov.

♂, 26 mm. Face and upper side of palpus dull dark red; palpus beneath pale ochreous. Vertex and antenna yellowish white, the latter in places marked with rufous. Collar ochreous. Thorax and abdomen mostly concolorous with wings, front of thorax vinaceous, abdomen dorsally mixed with dark purplish. Hindtarsus as long as tibia.

*Forewing* vinaceous cinnamon, strongly mixed with rufous; costal edge to about three-fourths narrowly yellowish white; lines dark olive-grey, almost black; antemedian rather thick, ill-defined, sinuous; median thick, well beyond the cell-spot, rather strongly sinuous, the inward bend beyond the middle stronger than in *albivertex* Swinh. (*Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond.* 1892, p. 15); postmedian fine, lunulate-dentate, the lunule inward between M<sup>2</sup> and SM<sup>2</sup> deepest, slight inward bends near costa and between the radials; cell-dot large; a slightly interrupted blue-black terminal line.—*Hindwing* with slight olivaceous admixture in proximal area; antemedian line wanting; median continuing the antemedian of forewing, formed as in *albivertex* Swinh.; postmedian formed about as on forewing, continuing median of forewing; cell-dot elongate; terminal line as on forewing.

Underside pinkish buff, slightly more vinaceous in middle of forewing; both wings with a vague pinkish grey subterminal line, that of forewing nearly as above, that of hindwing as near termen as on forewing; terminal line feeble, olivaceous.

Gambaga, Gold Coast (Dr. Bury). Type in coll. Tring Museum.

Very similar to the Indian *albivertex*; smaller, redder, distinguishable also by the whitish costal edge, blackish terminal line, relatively slightly longer hindtarsus, etc.

11. *Ptochophyle apicirubra* spec. nov.

♂, 21 mm. Head and body ochre-yellow. Antennal shaft spotted with red; pectinations black.

*Forewing* rather short and broad, with costa somewhat arched; areole moderately long, SC<sup>1</sup> shortly stalked beyond, M<sup>1</sup> well separate; ochre-yellow, with scattered rufous dots in places (chiefly at base, proximal half of costa, across middle of wing and in tornal region); a large apical patch (at costa about 4 mm.; terminating on hindmargin at M<sup>2</sup>); brick-red mixed with dragon's-blood-red and blackish and containing a few dots and spots of the ground-colour; fringe concolorous with this patch and posteriorly with the ground-colour.—*Hindwing* with termen slightly bent in middle; M<sup>1</sup> about connate; ochre-yellow, dotted with rufous.

Underside concolorous, with less rufous dots (chiefly developed along costal margin of forewing) and with the apical patch more blackened.

Ambinanindrano, 50 km. W. of Mohanoro, Madagascar, December 5, 1914 (G. K. Kestell-Cornish). Type and another in coll. Tring Museum.

12. *Chrysocraspeda leighata holobapta* subsp. nov.

Both wings as far as the yellow border dull Indian purple; terminal purple dots well developed.

Kassai district, Congo Free State (Taymans). Type in coll. Tring Museum. Also from Rau, Nandi Country, February 24, 1899 (Dr. Ansorge), in the same collection.

*C. leighata leighata* Warr. (Nov. Zool. xi. 466) is only known to me from Natal.

SUBFAM. LARENTIINAE.

13. *Eupithecia subscriptaria* spec. nov.

♀, 20 mm. Head and body concolorous with wings. Palpus nearly twice diameter of eye; more heavily irrorated (thus appearing fuscous) except the first and a part of the second joint beneath. Fore and middle legs infuscated on one side, except the extremities of the joints. Abdomen above slightly belted with brown, but less markedly than in the European *scriptaria* Freyer.

*Forewing* dirty white, mostly rather closely irrorated with fuscous, leaving clear, or almost clear, the wavy transverse markings; at costal margin the irroration is somewhat condensed into ill-defined spots at the commencement of a rather well-marked subbasal line, a vague narrow band succeeding it, part of the median area (proximally to the cell-dot) and a postmedian line; the broadest and clearest white band arises at nearly one-third costa, is bent in cell and behind fold, the middle part of its course being strongly oblique inward, and separates the proximal from the median area; ill-defined whitish lines traverse the median area, those about and beyond the cell-dot being the thickest and most conspicuous; the double postmedian dark line which limits this area

is more distally placed than the corresponding lines in *scriptaria*, angled outward about  $R^1$  and inward at  $M^1$ ; distal area weakly clouded, the dentate subterminal line interrupted, rather near the termen, reaching it at tornus; cell-dot rather large, black; terminal dashes moderately strong; fringe somewhat chequered.—*Hindwing* with termen straight or very slightly concave from before  $R^1$  to  $R^3$ ; costal margin pale, the rest nearly as on forewing, though somewhat more weakly marked, except at abdominal margin; cell-dot small but distinct; the double whitish line which separates median from distal area fairly well developed, strongly bent inward about  $M^1$ .

Underside scarcely irrorated, thus appearing whiter, with slight fuscous suffusion on forewing except at posterior margin; cell-dots sharp; a single dark postmedian line and a proximal subterminal fairly well developed, especially the former.

E. Transvaal: White River, 1910 (A. J. Cooke). Type in coll. Brit. Mus. I have also seen a rather worn ♀ from Three Sisters, March 11, 1911, in coll. A. J. T. Jane.

#### 14. *Eupithecia infelix* spec. nov.

♂, 22–23 mm. Head and body above dark fuscous, on abdomen mixed with black, the face with a decided tinge of red; underside of body and legs light brownish. Palpus moderate, rough-scaled, pale at base, otherwise mixed with black on outer side. Antennal ciliation minute. Abdominal crests small, each succeeded by a small pale dot.

*Forewing* moderately elongate, costa slightly curved, apex not very sharp, termen strongly oblique, slightly curved; pale brown with a slight reddish tinge and with minute but copious dark grey irroration; costa with irregular black spots, the most prominent being at the proximal and distal boundaries of the median area; some short black dashes on M in median area, on SM nearly throughout and slightly on some of the other veins distally; the transverse dark markings otherwise not well developed, angulated in middle of cell and about  $R^2$ , posteriorly nearly parallel with termen, somewhat wavy; postmedian somewhat oblique inward at costa, angled inward subcostally; cell-spot black, conspicuous, somewhat elongate, slightly oblique outward; band distally to median area slightly paler and more brownish, with the intersecting line feeble; subterminal line white, consisting of small wedge-shaped interneurial markings from costa to  $M^2$  and a large, somewhat elongate subterminal mark between  $M^2$  and  $SM^2$ ; slight dark shading proximally and distally to these white markings; terminal line black, interrupted at the veins, somewhat thickened between; fringe largely clouded with grey, paler distally and with a fine, slightly interrupted and whitish line at its base.—*Hindwing* elongate, but with apex nearly rounded; rather paler than forewing, proximally and anteriorly less tinged with reddish; cell-dot black, not elongate; lines indicated at abdominal margin, two beyond the middle usually traceable across the wing, curved about  $R^3$ ; distal area occupied by a vague band, the subterminal line obsolete, excepting a roundish subtornal spot; terminal line weak; fringe rather pale, dark-chequered.

Underside less reddish-tinged; lines moderately strong at costal margin of forewing, the postmedian generally traceable throughout on forewing and

several lines sometimes on hindwing; both wings with distinct cell-dot (that of forewing sometimes less elongate than above) and indications of pale sub-tornal spot; termen and fringes nearly as above.

Transvaal (A. J. Cholmley), 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (including type ♂) in coll. Brit. Mus., Durban, September 1902 (G. F. Leigh), a ♂, somewhat damaged by grease, in the same collection.

An obscurely marked species, though less so than *lugubriaria* Swinh. (*Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond.* 1904, p. 573), with which it has much in common.

#### SUBFAM. GEOMETRINAE.

##### 15. *Mauna electa* spec. nov.

♂, 30–32 mm. Head and palpus red. Antenna nearly simple, slightly thickened. Thorax above red, mixed with purplish; beneath mostly pale, reddish in front. Abdomen whitish ochreous, tinged with red on venter and more strongly (though narrowly) on first few segments above. Legs whitish ochreous, the fore and middle pairs red on inner side, the forecoxa strongly red in front, hindtibia irrorated with red.

Wings shaped nearly as in *ardescens* Prout (*Ann. Transv. Mus.* v. 170, t. 25, f. 29), termen slightly more convex.

*Forewing* with  $SC^2$  connected by bar with  $SC^{2-4}$ ; orange-red, suffused nearly throughout (except along hindmargin) with purple, darkest in proximal area; lines blackish purple, very oblique, rather approximated, the antemedian obsolete anteriorly, feeble throughout, chiefly traceable as boundary of dark proximal shade; postmedian from close to apex to just beyond middle of hindmargin, slightly excurved.—*Hindwing* whitish ochreous, shading into reddish ochreous distally.

Both wings beneath whitish, costal edge of forewing bright ochreous, of hindwing (more broadly) roseate; both wings with distal margin roseate, broadly at apex, narrowing off posteriorly; this distal shading deeper on forewing than on hindwing.

Nyassaland: Mlanje Mountain, March 25, 1913, type; July 5, 1913, paratype (S. A. Neave). Both in coll. Brit. Mus.

##### 16. *Cleora proëmia* spec. nov.

♂, 32 mm. Face and palpus dark reddish brown; palpus about one-and-a-half times diameter of eye. Vertex and antennal shaft light wood-brown; pectinations long, only the few apical very abruptly shortened. Thorax and abdomen light wood-brown, with darker irroration; second abdominal tergite blackish brown, with a very small paler spot in the centre; succeeding tergites each with a small dark anterior spot. Legs partly infuscated; hindtibia not dilated.

*Forewing* with termen smooth, curved, becoming strongly oblique; fovea well developed;  $SC^1$  moderately or rather long stalked; light wood-brown, with fine darkened irroration; costal edge dark-spotted, in particular with three narrow, relatively long marks (the longest 1 mm.) at the origin of the lines; first at 4 or 5 mm. from base, the line itself only indicated by two small longitudinal (but rather oblique) dark dashes, just in front of M and  $SM^2$  respectively, the former as far from base as the costal mark, the latter twice as near



base; median shade sometimes obsolete, sometimes faintly traceable in grey-brown, its costal mark midway between base and apex, its course anteriorly very strongly excurved, passing considerably beyond the faint grey cell-spot, posteriorly sinuous, close to the postmedian; postmedian costal mark about 5 mm. from apex, the course of the line conspicuously indicated by small dark dashes just in front of the veins, sometimes slightly connected by a very fine grey thread, always accompanied by some pale scaling; from R<sup>2</sup> this line runs very obliquely inward, reaching hindmargin about the middle; a band of rather warmer brown scaling just beyond the postmedian, another just proximal to the subterminal; subterminal white, about parallel with termen, forming a series of fairly deep lunules, one or two subcostal and the two radial lunules filled in proximally with blackish; terminal dots black, very sharp; fringe unspotted.—*Hindwing* with termen waved to suberuncate; median shade rather strong, except at costa, well proximal to the cell-dot; cell-dot strong, black; postmedian line little beyond the cell-dot, strong but fine, shallowly lunulate-dentate, becoming weak at costa; distal area nearly as on forewing, but with the proximal spots of the subterminal line less dark.

Underside slightly darker and more reddish or purplish in tone. Forewing with costal margin pale, dark-spotted; cell-mark well developed, rather elongate, placed between two approximated, nearly parallel dark-grey lines, of which the distal is marked with very small dashes on the veins; two faint dark transverse shades in distal area; terminal marks rather more elongate than above, not quite so strong; a fine pale line at base of fringe.—*Hindwing* with corresponding markings, the first line rather more proximally placed, somewhat bent on entering cell.

Madagascar (Lloyd), September 1912, type, in coll. Janse; October 1912, paratypes, in coll. Janse et coll. L. B. Prout.

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